

FOOD BILL IS PASSED

Measure Now Goes to President Wilson for His Signature

CREATES ONE-MAN FOOD DICTATORSHIP

Gives the Government Control of Foods, Feeds and Fuels

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Senate passed the food bill yesterday afternoon. The vote was 66 to 7.

This measure, known as the administration's food control bill, went to its final vote on the conference report which was approved by the House last week. Passage by the Senate yesterday leaves its progress to the law stage merely a matter of routine.

It will be sent back to the House Friday for Speaker Clark's signature, then will go immediately to the president.

Barring some unforeseen hitch in the program the big bill will be law by Friday night.

This is one of the most remarkable bills ever passed by Congress, even as a war emergency measure.

Both success and disaster are predicted for the measure. If its aims are carried out the cost of living will be cut down, speculation and cornering will be ended, production of foods will be stimulated and the economic questions of the war will be well on their way to solution.

If the predictions of its opponents are realized, business will be depressed, production will be reduced and the cost of living will continue to soar.

Practically everything depends upon Herbert C. Hoover.

WEAPONS FOR RELIEF PUT BY FOOD BILL INTO WILSON'S HANDS

Washington, Aug. 9.—This is what the food bill does in its final form:

Creates a one-man food dictatorship.

Gives the government control of food, feeds and fuels.

Provides drastic penalties against hoarding and speculation.

Establishes licensing system, giving President Wilson complete control over dealers in necessities.

Gives the president enormous requisitioning power for army and navy.

Authorizes the president to buy and sell wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes at reasonable prices.

Guarantees a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat until May 1, 1919.

Prohibits use of foods in whiskey making and authorizes the president, if he sees fit, to impose similar prohibition on beer and wine making.

Directs president to commandeer spirits in bond or stock for war purposes.

Appropriates \$10,000,000 to enable the president to buy and sell fertilizer to farmers.

Appropriates \$152,500,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill.

SNAP UP CERTIFICATES.

Offer of \$300,000,000 Under Projected Second Offering of Liberty Bonds.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The treasury's offer of \$300,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness maturing Nov. 15, first financing under the projected second offering of liberty bonds, was largely oversubscribed when subscriptions closed at 3 p. m. yesterday. The certificates bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent and will be redeemed out of proceeds obtained from the second offering of Liberty bonds. It is understood that New York oversubscribed its quota of the certificates heavily.

Shows Our Prosperity.

Railroad operators are sure barometers of national business conditions. With their rates limited by law, the railroads' volume of earnings can be increased only with volume of traffic. When that volume is large it means that the nation's farms and workshops are busy growing and making things for the roads to carry.

For that reason the report of unexampled railroad earnings has a meaning that extends far beyond the railroads themselves. Nor is the railroad prosperity apparent only; rapidly as operating costs have risen, operating revenues have more rapidly still, and the net revenue of the principal lines of the country in July were nearly \$8,000,000 above any previous month's record. The first half of the year, too, tops even the 1916 high level.

These figures will be hard for the war croakers to stomach. The long-visaged individuals who predicted that our participation in war would put a sudden end to our peace prosperity now see their prophecies blown to flinders. The fact is that the war has only added new activity, new prosperity, to the activity and prosperity of peace.

Factories that previously worked 12 hours a day are now working 24, while those that were working 24 hours have enlarged or duplicated. The whole industrial machinery of the nation is under full steam.—Boston Globe.

Old King Food in his merriest mood Set a watching his garden plot He counted his Beets and he reckoned his Beans And he said, "Will we starve? We will not."
—From National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Washington, D. C.

WOMEN SUFFER MOST OF ALL

from those conditions of the blood and nerves in which the combination treatment, Hood's Sarsaparilla before eating and Peptonin Pills after eating, gives so much satisfaction at so little cost as compared with other medicines or physicians' fees.

These two great medicines are especially effective in cases of physical weakness, nervous irritability, run-down conditions in which there is iron deficiency. Price of each \$1.

Ask your druggist for them.—Adv.

FIRST MEN TO SECOND PLATTSBURG AUG. 23

Second Half of Candidates for Commissions Will Go Two Days Later.

New York, Aug. 7.—Notices will be mailed by the examining board on Governor's island on Friday, to those applicants who have been successful in passing the examinations for the second reserve officers' training camp to open at Plattsburg on Aug. 27. Half of the men accepted will be called to the camp Aug. 23, the others reporting two days later. Since July 17 about 3300 men have been examined at Governor's island. The original call was for 1916 men, but was later increased 30 per cent. The quota to be supplied from this district will be about 1200 men.

MR. TAFT BETTER.

But Not Yet Advisable for Him to Continue Journey.

Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 9.—The condition of former President William H. Taft who became suddenly ill here Monday night, was improved yesterday, according to physicians, who decided, however, that it would be advisable for him to remain in his room again yesterday. He probably will leave for Lincoln, Neb., to-day.

Mr. Taft became ill after delivering an address here.

IRISH PEASANT POET KILLED IN BATTLE

Francis Ledwidge Fell in the Offensive in Flanders on July 31.

London, Aug. 9.—Lance Corporal Francis Ledwidge, a peasant poet of Meath, Ireland, was killed on the battlefield in Flanders July 31. He was 26 years old.

SPORTING NOTES.

At present it does not look as if any of the National league teams will be able to stop the rush of the New York Giants. If they win one half of the remaining games, it is likely that they will finish the season with a comfortable lead. McGraw put more than \$100,000 into players last season, and ought to get some result on such an investment.

Ed. Wiseman of Roxbury, who was once given a tryout by the Boston National league team, died yesterday at West Pittsfield. Wiseman was the sensation of the Boston sporting circles seven years ago, when at the age of 17 he was given a tryout with the Boston Nationals.

Roth, the Cleveland right-felder, took a slump in his batting average during the Boston-Cleveland series, when in 16 times at bat, he failed to hit the ball safely once.

Gandall, first baseman, Felsch, center fielder, and Weaver, third baseman of the Chicago American league team successfully passed the physical examination for the draft army yesterday at Philadelphia. They have declared exemption on the ground that they have dependents. Pitcher Scott of the same team also underwent the examination for the officers' reserve corps.

Speaker was the same Speaker of old in Tuesday's game between Cleveland and Boston. Besides securing three hits out of three times at bat, the former Red Sox scored two runs and had six putouts to his credit.

Tuesday's encounter between Philadelphia and Chicago was a slugging match for the Athletics, when Witt led in the slugging, with four hits in five times at bat.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At New York—(First game) New York 8, Cleveland 2; (second game) Cleveland 2, New York 1.
At Washington—Washington 2, Chicago 0.
At Boston—Detroit 6, Boston 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	66	40	.623
Boston	61	40	.604
Detroit	55	49	.529
Cleveland	57	51	.528
New York	53	49	.520
Washington	46	57	.447
Philadelphia	38	61	.384
St. Louis	38	67	.362

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Pittsburgh—Philadelphia-Pittsburgh, rain.
At St. Louis—New York 4, St. Louis 2.
At Chicago—Chicago 2, Brooklyn 0.
At Cincinnati—(First game) Boston 2, Cincinnati 0; (second game) Cincinnati 5, Boston 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	63	31	.670
Philadelphia	50	42	.543
St. Louis	55	48	.534
Cincinnati	56	53	.514
Chicago	52	52	.500
Brooklyn	48	50	.490
Boston	42	54	.438
Pittsburgh	31	67	.316

MR. WILSON TAKES UP I. W. W.

President Is Sending Chief Justice Covington to Investigate Situation

GENERAL STRIKE IDEA GROWING

W. D. Haywood Says I. W. W. Members Are Urging a Country-Wide Walkout

Washington, Aug. 9.—President Wilson yesterday took cognizance of the Industrial Workers of the World by selecting Chief Justice Covington of the District of Columbia supreme court to make a personal investigation of the situation. Justice Covington conferred yesterday with the president and Secretary Wilson of the department of labor before starting on his work.

NEW BANDS OF DRAFT RESISTERS IN OKLAHOMA

Armed Bodies Reported Gathering—Deputy Marshals Go to Investigate.

Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 9.—Armed bands of draft resisters were reported forming in Payne county, 50 miles northwest of the district previously infested, in messages received at the United States marshal's office here yesterday afternoon. Deputy marshals were dispatched to investigate.

STRIKE GROWING IDEA.

W. D. Haywood Says I. W. W. Members Are Urging Country-Wide Walkout.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Sentiment for a general strike of all members of the I. W. W. is growing, according to W. D. Haywood, general secretary and treasurer of that organization. He stated that he had received telegrams from all parts of the country endorsing a general strike in retaliation for the lynching of Frank Little in Butte, Mont. Haywood refused to state how many men would be affected in case a strike was called, but said that more than 75,000 men are out now. A general strike, he said, could be accomplished only by individual action of I. W. W. branches.

THREAT FOR RULING CLASSES.

"Deadly Results" Promised If Other I. W. W. Members Are Lynched.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 9.—"Deadly results to the ruling classes" are threatened in telegrams received Tuesday night by Gov. Stewart from eastern locals of the Industrial Workers of the World should other members of the order be lynched. The threats are an outcome of the lynching at Butte last week of Frank H. Little, an organizer and leader of the organization.

SPENCE ARRESTED.

Alleged Leader of Draft Resisters in Custody.

Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 9.—Homer Spence, 40 years old, one of the three men held responsible by federal authorities for organization of the uprisings in Oklahoma against the selective draft, was placed under arrest in Seminole county Tuesday, according to announcement yesterday by United States Marshal B. A. Enlow.

Spence, a working class union organizer, was out at the time on \$5,000 bail, under federal indictment for conspiracy to obstruct operation of the conscription act.

Draft of Friendly Aliens.

The drafting of friendly aliens for war service is a more important matter in the United States than in any other country, not because we need them more, for we do not, but because they are so much more numerous here than elsewhere. From nearly all the rest of the world they come, to gain the benefit of American institutions, and so, between the dates of immigration and naturalization, the proportion of aliens in our population is necessarily large, while afterward the decrease through naturalization is not all that it ought to be. But we are not therefore entitled to draft resident aliens into our national service regardless of the foreign governments to whom they still owe allegiance. It would no more be our right to extend the draft to Englishmen or Frenchmen residing here than it would be the right of the French or British governments to conscript Americans residing in France or England.

The president and the state department rightly hold that the drafting of aliens is properly a subject for diplomatic negotiation by the countries concerned. It is a subject that ought to be discussed with a view to agreement without delay, and the president may be expected to act on the resolution requesting him to negotiate with the allies. We have not yet concluded an arrangement with any nation, though all the allies are considering what ought to be done. As regards American citizens of military age in Britain one small step has been taken; if they wish to register they may do so at the American consulate there. But, as Mr. Balfour told the House of Commons in answer to a question they are under no legal obligation either to register for American service or, failing that, to enlist for British service. The French chamber of deputies has just passed a law which lays a firm hand on every alien liable for military service in his own country who continues to reside in France. He must enter the French service or be regarded as a deserter. Some such law we need in America to insure equality of service for the entire population. In this great war there is no place for slackers, either alien or not.

—Boston Herald.

NEW GERMAN PEACE CRY

Socialist Demands New Government to Carry Out People's Will

SAYS LEADER SCHEIDEMANN

The London Times Charges the Kaiser Barred Mediation

Amsterdam, Aug. 9.—Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, in a speech delivered at Mannheim, Baden, before 6,000 people, demanded in the interest of peace the speedy substitution for the present government of Chancellor Michaelis a government really representing the will of the German people.

German Socialists will oppose the new government on the principle of Catholic Germany, according to the Socialist organ Vorwaerts. "Persons so foolish as to expect a great change in the direction of the parliamentary regime will be normally disappointed," says the newspaper, which believes that the presence of Catholic representatives is a great improvement in the system. It appears that Dr. Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party in the Reichstag, will be forced to retire from parliamentary life on account of his appointment as Prussian minister of justice. He must resign his seat owing to the constitutional proviso upon accepting the portfolio. But it is asserted there is nothing to prevent his standing for re-election. He will accordingly do this, though he cannot become a member of the Bundesrat.

August Worms, leader of the Flemish movement in Belgium, said in an interview in the Berlin Tageblatt the aim of the movement was the re-establishing in Belgium as a dual monarchy of Flanders and Wallonia under the personal union of King Albert. Herr Worms took Austria-Hungary as an example of the movement for free Flanders in free Belgium.

SLIGHTLY LARGER LOSS.

23 British Merchant Vessels Were Sunk Last Week.

London, Aug. 9.—There was a slight increase in the loss of British merchant vessels last week, according to the official summary issued last night. Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1600 tons and two vessels of less than 1600 tons were sunk last week. Thirteen ships were attacked unsuccessfully. No fish boats were lost.

The number of vessels over 1600 tons sunk last week is an increase of three over the number sunk in the previous week, when 18 were lost through submarines. There is a decrease of one in the vessels of less than 1600 tons, three have been reported lost the previous week. The total for the present report, 23, is one less than the number reported lost for the week ending July 22, which was the highest since the week ending June 24, when 28 were lost.

SHOWS KAISER WANTED WAR.

Austria's Acceptance of Mediation Deliberately Withheld from London.

London, Aug. 9.—Publication of the Kaiser's note to Wilson, soon after war began, has brought out several startling facts regarding Germany's part in the negotiations just before hostilities began. In denouncing themissive to the president the London Times accuses the emperor, or rather his ministers, of deliberately keeping knowledge of Austria's acceptance of mediation from London and Petrograd for the purpose of plunging Europe into war. This bears a striking resemblance to the devilish methods pursued by Bismarck in respect to the Ems telegram, the "faking" of which by the blood-and-iron chancellor resulted in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Pan-Germans like the new chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, to Bismarck, and consider his appointment a death blow to political reforms.

McLOUGHLIN JOINS COLORS.

Former Lawn Tennis Champion Enrolls at San Pedro Naval Training Station.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 9.—Maurice E. McLaughlin, winner of the Davis cup singles matches in 1914 and three times holder of the national singles and doubles championships, has enrolled at the naval training station at San Pedro, Cal., it became known yesterday.

By September 1.

Boston, Aug. 9.—Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, in command of the department of the Northeast, after an inspection of the new army cantonment at Ayer, expressed the opinion yesterday that the camp would be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1. He said construction work was being pushed rapidly.

MERCHANT'S WIFE ADVISES BARRE WOMEN

"I had stomach trouble so bad I could eat nothing but toast, fruit and hot water. Everything else soured and formed gas. Dieting did no good. I was miserable until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's-ka. ONE SPOONFUL benefited me INSTANTLY." Because Adler's-ka empties BOTH large and small intestine, it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has the QUICKEST action of anything we ever sold. Cummings & Lewis, druggists, 54 North Main street.—Adv.

APPELMANN DEFENDED

Pres. Benton of University of Vermont Issues Statement

TELLING OF FAITH IN HIS PROFESSOR

And Denying Sharp Practices in Re-election of Man to Faculty

President G. P. Benton of the University of Vermont has written the following letter on the so-called "Appelmann case," the case of the professor of German in the University of Vermont who was charged with "anti-American" activities in the war before the United States became a belligerent, who was absolved by a majority of the alumni investigating committee and who was reinstated by the trustees of the university recently:

To the Editor:

There are friends of the University of Vermont who advise that a statement, dignified, authoritative and final, be made to our alumni and the people of the state concerning the so-called "Appelmann case." Newspaper controversies are seldom profitable and never edifying. During my public life I have usually kept out of all such controversies. My departure from established custom in this instance will not be marked by any indulgence in unpleasant personalities. Because certain misapprehensions have found lodgment in many honest minds, I shall try to review the case as briefly and comprehensively as possible.

1. Prof. Anton H. Appelmann, Ph. D., came to the University of Vermont upon the recommendation of the German department of Harvard university in January, 1913, for temporary service to fill a vacancy in our teaching staff made by the death of the late Professor Stetson. His service was so satisfactory that he was continued by the board of trustees as acting professor during the following year. Near the close of this temporary engagement our board of trustees urged him to take permanent appointment as professor of the German language and literature and he accepted, with the announced intention of becoming an American citizen, before any of us even dreamed of a European war.

2. During the summer of 1914 Doctor Appelmann returned to Germany to settle some private business matters preliminary to final settlement in this country. While in the home-land war began. At that time he was not subject to direct military service and could be used only in a clerical position. He felt, therefore, that with perfect propriety he could demand his passport to return to Vermont for the fulfillment of his contract with the university. In good faith he came to meet his engagement and initiate his citizenship.

3. As the war progressed the situation for Germans in this country became more difficult. Suspensions were easily engendered and mere rumors were accepted by people usually thoughtful as established facts. It was only natural that Doctor Appelmann, then pursuing his college duties unostentatiously, should fall under suspicion. There were those who soon charged him with "anti-American activities." These charges were finally based upon correspondence which had been seized by the British censors. Even though the United States was not then at war with Germany, it was clearly the duty of the president of the university to know that all employees and members of the staff were observing a dignified neutrality. Prompt investigation of the reports circulating to the discredit of Doctor Appelmann seemed to indicate that they were without good basis for their existence; consequently no report was made to the board of trustees by the president, such as it would have been his duty to make had he found otherwise.

4. During the commencement season of 1916 the associate alumni adopted a resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee by the president of the association to investigate the alleged "anti-American activities" of Doctor Appelmann and report their findings to the board of trustees. Their committee, composed of five prominent alumni, was appointed the following week. After thorough and painstaking investigation and many months of earnest deliberation, the committee of investigation, by a vote of four to one, gave Doctor Appelmann complete exoneration. The four majority members of the committee are gentlemen of unimpeachable character and of undoubted ability. The names of Edward H. Deavitt, Carroll W. Doren, Meriton C. Robbins and Edwin W. Lawrence are sufficiently well known in Vermont to guarantee absolute confidence in the rectitude of their motives. They are respectively a prominent Vermont lawyer and a former state treasurer, a professor of economics in the greatest technical school in America, the manager of an important metropolitan publishing company, and the chief attorney for one of our great railroad systems. All are judicially minded men. They were under no obligations to grant favors in this case and none were asked of them. Those who know them will not need to be told that any attempt to influence them contrary to the evidence in the case would have met with prompt resentment and deserved rebuke.

5. Of the four letters which excited suspicion one was to Doctor Appelmann's father and it was written in the free and easy fashion of a son talking to the home folks. The second letter was to Miss LaKombe, a school girl, and the style was that of an older person attempting to present matters that would be of interest to one of her years. The "cleverly played trick" referred to in this letter, and which aroused so much concern, betimes as harmless as a game of "blind man's bluff" when it is known that the trick was simply a change of ship and sailing date in order to secure quick and safe passage to the United States.

It was the letters to Dr. Paul Rohrbach which afforded ground for the serious belief of many people that Doctor Appelmann had been guilty of "anti-American activities." The Hon. Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state, on the fifth of October last, dissipated all warrantable suspicions concerning this correspondence by certifying that Mr. Gerard, the United States' ambassador to Berlin, had ascertained that Doctor Rohrbach had "never held any official position under the German government." Indeed, the highest federal officials have given repeated assurance that Doctor Appelmann had not been guilty of any improper behavior toward this country. The assistant secretary of state, on the 14th of February of this year, declared above his own signature that there was no reason why Doctor Appelmann should leave the United States. The assistant attorney general of the United States, the chief of the secret service bureau, the United States district attorney for Vermont, and all officially connected with the department of justice, who have been consulted on the subject, have confirmed the conclusions reached by the alumni committee of investigation.

6. A college professorship should be regarded as a civil service position. The man who has spent many years of study and much money in preparing for service of this character should not have his career ruined on the basis of mere suspicion. After the usual preliminary year of trial a professor should not be dismissed from service except on grounds of incompetency or immorality, fully established by the verdict of a properly constituted tribunal. In contending that Doctor Appelmann should be guaranteed in all his professional rights I have been contending for the rights of every other colleague in this institution. Doctor Appelmann has had his day in court and he was legally acquitted.

7. Our country is now engaged in a great war to make democracy safe throughout the whole world and one of the fundamental principles of democracy is submission to majority rule. The trustees of the university on the 13th of April, having accepted the majority findings of the investigating committee by an overwhelming vote and all governmental authorities concurring in these findings, it was the feeling of many that this good man was entitled to the full fruits of his exoneration. In accordance with this feeling the board of trustees assembled in annual session the 23d of last June, with a quorum present, voted for his indefinite re-election as professor of the German language and literature. Every trustee was notified in due season of the meeting and was at special pains to remind one of the very prominent members, who did not come, by telephone some days in advance, urging the importance of his presence.

The secretary, in calling the annual meeting of the board, is not accustomed to specify the various items of business to be considered. It is well understood, however, that the faculty personnel is a regular question for consideration at this annual meeting. During the afternoon, without any thought of those who were present or absent, the president in course made his recommendations, which were adopted. It would be a breach of propriety on my part to make public announcement of the names of those voting for and against the re-election of Doctor Appelmann. It is entirely proper, though, to say that the statement of the numbers voting on either side of the question, as I have seen it in the papers, is incorrect. Certain of the trustees who voted against the re-election of our professor of German expressed their warm friendship for him and their thorough belief in his worthiness. If those present and not voting had voted against him, there would still have been a majority in his favor. I have not inquired how the five absentees would have voted had they been present. Since all legal requirements were met, conjecture on this point is unnecessary. Those acquainted with the facts will not need the assurance that there was no thought of taking an improper advantage, or of sharp practice, on the part of anyone.

It ought not to be necessary for me

Regal Shoes Are Honestly Made

And in this store they are a little more than honestly priced.

We were fortunate in buying our Regals before the big advance in prices, and we pass the advantage along to you.

You can buy a pair of Regals here at a much lower price than you would pay elsewhere for a shoe in the Regal class. Let us prove it to you.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers
122 North Main Street Phone 66-W

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